

MR. BUCHANAN AT PHILADELPHIA.

In the last number of the *Sentinel* we published the account of the warm, spontaneous, and enthusiastic welcome of the people which greeted Mr. BUCHANAN on his way from New York to Philadelphia—through the gallant State of New Jersey; and now publish the account of the proceedings at the Philadelphia Merchant's Exchange.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH SAID:

In behalf of the merchants of Philadelphia, I most cordially welcome you to this city. Believing that with the American merchants rests the great responsibility of diffusing the advantages of our perfect type of civilization, we watched with deep interest the conduct of a son of our Commonwealth in the trying position in which you have recently placed, and as we perceived the American statesman rising above personal or political considerations, we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of your services.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

I scarcely know how to express my feelings upon the present occasion. I feel that my foot is upon my native heath, and that in the opinion of my kind fellow citizens I have not discredited my native State in serving my country abroad. (Applause.)

I have been absent now nearly three years. You address me, as a Committee of Merchants, not as party men. I respond, with all my heart, to the sentiments which you express. I have been a party man; but, when an American, with a proper heart, goes abroad, all local political questions before him, his love of his native land. The Great Republic looks up to the distance, and his heart swells with honest pride that he is an American. Those things which agitate, and divide the people at home, he feels to be of secondary consideration abroad, when he is maintaining the good faith, the interests, and the honor of the whole country.

I confess that I have been astonished at the reception which the good people of my country have given me, since I landed upon these shores. Without distinction of party, I have been received at New York as an American citizen—the proudest title in the world. (Continued outburst of applause.) The same countenance has been pursued towards me in my passage through New Jersey, and now, here, where my heart nestles, and where my tenderest emotions, I have received the most cordial welcome of all.

I have been abroad in trying times—it is true; but the great principles which have guided my conduct abroad, are these:

Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

Ask for nothing that is not clearly right in our intercourse with foreign nations, and submit to nothing which is wrong.

These are the two leading maxims of the great political apostles of our country, and, as long as we act upon such great and glorious principles we are sure, always, to be in the right. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, it is hardly proper for me to speak of the diplomatic business in which I have been engaged on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have been asked, repeatedly, is there danger of war? I think not.

But it is, simply because I believe our country to be so clearly and decidedly in the right, on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties. Our commerce now covers every ocean; our mercantile marine is the largest in the world. We have the greatest interest of any nation on earth in preserving peace. We ought to cultivate peace with all nations. But there is an interest superior to all these considerations—and that is—*Our National Honor*. It was I, I feel, however, no apprehension of danger at the present moment—if the national honor of this people should ever be insulted by any government upon the face of the earth, I know that the merchants themselves, who would have the greatest sacrifices to make, would stand by the country at the expense of everything human. (Expressions of approval.)

I can perceive no danger. Our example is a great and glorious example. There are those within the sound of my voice who share, among the millions of human beings on this vast Continent, the privileges and immunities of the most free and enlightened government that ever existed. Our example is a *"Star in the West"*, guiding the hopes of the freeman of every land. We are not propagandists, except by our example; and yet our example is destined, in future time, to carry free and liberal institutions over the face of the whole earth; peacefully, quietly, without danger, and with the approbation of the wise and virtuous in every clime.

But, gentlemen, if this great and glorious republic, now on the verge of glory and grandeur, cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the virtuous and the good over the whole face of the earth. God forbid that this glorious star should ever set in blood. It would never will. A kind and overruling Providence, which has heretofore preserved us as a nation, has not brought to us this length—that it shall exist no longer. This is my confident prayer—and it is my solemn conviction.

I ought to say, gentlemen, that I have honestly maintained the negotiations received from my country in the institution which I have had with England, and that your own hearts will indicate what I would say, if I could say it, on the present occasion.

Here, then, I am in your midst. I have received from you greater honors than I deserve. I can only account for it, because I am a citizen of that important old Commonwealth, which, though often unpresenting, is always true; and, wherever differences of opinion exist amongst us, in regard to mere political questions, the Constitution and the Union have ever been the polar star of the people of all parties in this noble old State. (Renewed applause.)

I have said enough to endeavor to express the overflowing feelings of my heart. I wish I could give utterance in such terms as your kindness deserves, but, I trust, you will read the will of a faithful citizen of Pennsylvania, for the deed, and that your own hearts will indicate what I would say, if I could say it, on the present occasion.

I feel that your reception has proceeded from the heart—it has gone to my heart—and whatever may be my public or private position hereafter, I shall remember this moment as one of the proudest, if not the very proudest, of my life. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

MR. WELSH AGAIN SAID:

As long as our statesman speak the truth in law, the United States need not apprehend an insult from any civilized nation; therefore, we hope that you may ever continue to be a messenger of the Prince of Peace.

The city's guest was then, amid the cheers of the multitude, conducted to his carriage and driven to the Merchant's Hotel. He was accompanied there by Messrs. S. V. Merrick, Pierce Butler, Joseph Randall, and others.

During the afternoon, he was waited on by an immense throng of citizens.

During the evening the vicinity of the Hotel was densely crowded by one of the largest assemblages ever congregated upon an occasion

of similar character. Cheers upon cheers were given for Mr. Buchanan which scarcely died away, when the huzzas were renewed with the most vociferous enthusiasm for the distinguished Ex-Minister. After Mr. Buchanan appeared on the balcony, the excitement was so great and the swaying of the mob so heavy, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the illustrious speaker, when it is taken into consideration that these outbursts of popular predilection were spontaneous, springing from honest hearts, appreciating the eminent services of their great countryman, the occasion is almost unparalleled in enthusiasm.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Buchanan was serenaded at the Merchants Hotel, by the Keystone Club. The band having played "Home, sweet home," Mr. Buchanan was loudly called for.

After the excitement among the dense mass of human beings had subsided, Mr. Buchanan again appeared and made a speech.

The "North American" upon the Conduct of the City Councils of Philadelphia in Refusing to Extend to Mr. Buchanan the Hospitality of the City.

"Mr. Buchanan.—The course of the City Councils of Philadelphia towards Mr. Buchanan is an indignity which could hardly have been expected from that city. It illustrates the impropriety, or infelicity, to say the least, of carrying national politics into municipal councils. It was hardly possible, in the present aspect of things, that an attempt could be made to extend municipal honors to Mr. Buchanan without exciting the rancor and ill-blood of party politics to such a degree as to lessen, if not entirely to destroy, the value of the intended compliment. It was not possible, in fact, to pay him any special honor at this time without creating suspicion as to the motive. In suffering their partisan feelings to influence their votes upon the simple question brought before them, however, the City Councils of Philadelphia have dishonored themselves, and not Mr. Buchanan. The insults of enemies are less vexatious, sometimes, than the indiscretions of friends."

The sentiments expressed in the foregoing paragraph, which were extracted from the *Boston Traveller*, a paper which supports the election of Mr. Fillmore, is undoubtedly the sentiment, of respect and thinking men in all parts of the Union. There is, however, in addition to the general view here presented, a local aspect in which the action referred to is not less censurable. The ruling party in the City Councils, so far as their particular aims were concerned, committed a great blunder in denying an ordinary courtesy to a political opponent; but they also committed a great wrong upon Philadelphia by attempting to stigmatize an eminent citizen from the interior of the State. Every man who has had occasion to visit Harrisburg for the purpose of promoting legislation in favor of our municipal or commercial interests, knows that a chief difficulty he has had to encounter, has been alleged hostility of the city to the country, which, however unfounded in point of fact, is made plausible by just such scandalous instances as that recently perpetrated.

"We trust our friends in other parts of the Commonwealth will not confound this action of a majority of the City Councils with the action of the great mass of the citizens of Philadelphia. Among the latter, without distinction of party, and equally without reference to any future movements in regard to the Presidency, or any commitment on that subject, there was an anxious desire to do honor to Mr. Buchanan on his return from abroad, because his diplomatic conduct, under delicate and trying circumstances, was universally approved, and his desire was materially strengthened by the fact that he was a Pennsylvanian. In proof of that was the case we need only refer to the letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan by some eighty or more of our most intelligent and influential citizens of all classes, a large majority of whom were always loyal to those political organizations to which Mr. Buchanan is opposed. That letter expresses the genuine feeling of Philadelphia on this subject, and it is not to the misguided course of unscrupulous politicians, we direct the attention of our fellow Pennsylvanians."

Democratic Congressional Convention.
Pursuant to notice the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District, as represented by their several delegations, met in Convention, in Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday last, the 22d of April, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said Congressional district in the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Cincinnati in June next.

On motion of the Hon. W. T. Hamilton the Convention was permanently organized by calling Thos. H. O'Neal, Esq., of Frederick county, to the chair.

On motion of Jacob H. Grove, Esq., of Washington county, were elected Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Ritchie, of Frederick, and E. H. Friend of Washington county, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of the same gentlemen, Messrs. Alex. Neill, (Mr. Grove being excused as acting as Chairman of the said Committee at his own request,) Jacob H. Grove, Esq., of Washington county, and George W. Smith, Esq., of Frederick, were constituted a committee to draft resolutions for the government and expressive of the sense of the Convention. The committee, after having retired for a few minutes, submitted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That the genius, unrivaled experience and thoroughly tried Democratic principles of James Buchanan, point to him as the man of all others suited to the position of the times, and best fitted to encounter the factions who threaten the peace of the Union.

He is one of the survivors of that gallery of great men whose light was shed throughout the world—as the compeer of Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Silas Wright, and greatest of all the immortal, Andrew Jackson—we look upon James Buchanan as possessing a peculiar claim to the confidence of the conservative men of the country, and believe that, if nominated, he will receive their earnest and cordial support.

Resolved, Therefore that James Buchanan is the first choice of the Democracy of this Congressional district as the nominee of the Democratic party for the next President.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

On and after to-day a registration system of letters, between the United States and Great Britain, will go into effect. The registration fee on letters to Great Britain is five cents, the same as on registered letters from one point to another in the United States; therefore, on a single letter to Great Britain the postage and registration fee combined will be twenty-nine cents. Prepayment is required.

INTERESTING DECISION.

The Court of Claims, on Tuesday, decided against allowance of interest on the claims arising under the ninth article of the treaty with Florida of 1819, by which our Government stipulated for satisfaction to Spanish inhabitants who suffered by the operations of the American Army in 1812 and 1813. The amount of principal allowed under law was nearly three millions of dollars, and the interest more than a million and a half. There is to be a rehearing of the case.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Persia* arrived at New York on Tuesday, with accounts from London and Liverpool to the 19th instant.

The news is unimportant. The chief features are the closing on the 17th instant of the Conference at Paris and the postponement of debate upon the American question in Parliament until the return to London of Lord Clarendon.

The Treaty of Peace will, it is said, be promulgated at the end of the month, after which the protocols will be published and disclose in detail the labors of the negotiators. The questions considered at the last sitting of the Conference were: First, the free navigation of the Danube; second, the interior regime of the Principality and the arrangement of the frontiers; third, the situation of the Christians in Turkey. On these subjects three Commissioners were appointed.

The British Ministers had experienced a slight defeat in Parliament on a vote against a grant to Maynooth College. This strengthened the rumor that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Lord Palmerston had explained in the House of Lords why the British Government are sending fresh troops and munitions of war to Canada. "They are intended only to replace those which were withdrawn some time ago for the war in the Crimea. The rumors that they are sent for purposes of aggression are entirely without foundation."

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to Mr. Dallas, in honor of his arrival as Minister from the United States.

"The entertainment was given at the Mansion House, and the toast to Mr. D. was: Health to Mr. Dallas and prosperity to the great Republic to which he has the honor to belong." The Lord Mayor preface his toast with a speech full of generous sentiments toward America, and expressed regret that any question should arise between the two countries threatening the dreadful alternative of war.

Mr. Dallas made a felicitous reply, reciprocating the generous sentiments of the Lord Mayor, and assuring him that he was not authorized to feel, and did not feel, any desire other than that of giving his best energies and exertions to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations.

Other speeches were made, at the conclusion of which Mr. Dallas gave: The Health of the Lady Mayress. The Lord Mayor responded, telling Mr. Dallas that he was authorized by that lady to say that if his diplomacy equalled his gallantry there could be no fear as to the success of his mission."

Letter from the Hon. Daniel Mace, of Indiana, in favor of Col. Fremont, as the Black Republican candidate for President.

There is no doubt of the fact, we believe, that the Black Republican Congressional Caucus have fixed upon Col. Fremont, as their candidate for President, and Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, for Vice President. It is also understood that George Law, (Live Oak George,) is to be their candidate for Governor of New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—To look at things here one way the cause of republicanism seems gloomy—and the other way cheering. If the old liners harmonize at Cincinnati, (which now seems impossible,) bring out a good ticket, and our friends make a failure at Philadelphia, all is lost for the present. If, on the contrary, the old liners nominate Pierce or Douglas, and we bring out a new but true man (Col. Fremont is the man), we will sweep the country.

Men of every shade of anti-slavery sentiment can unite on Fremont without the charge of being inconsistent. He has not participated in any of the troubles existing between the Know Nothings *per se* and the Republicans, *per se*. All can go for him. Again, all the Young America of the country will go for him; and further, he is a democrat. One of your sagacity can readily see the points I make, and appreciate the bearings.

The strong currents here all favor Fremont decidedly. In our next election for State officers and members of Congress, on the heels of the Presidential election, our success depends exclusively on the strength of our Presidential candidate, and not on the State or Congressional ticket. So all must see the full force of having the right man.

It will never do to go into the contest and be called upon to defend the acts and speeches of old stages. We must have a position that will enable us to be the charging party. Fremont is the man for this operation. Col. Lane, of Kansas, will be at your May convention, and say he will visit Lafayette and make a speech, if invited. His whole heart is in the Kansas free State movement. DAN. MACE.

THE MAYORALTY.

Dr. Wm. B. MAURER has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for Mayor of Washington, by the Anti-Know Nothing party.

Silas H. HILL, esq., will probably be the nominee of the Know-Nothing side, as, it is said, delegates favorable to him have been selected in all the wards.

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, April 23, 1856.

C. J. Walker, esq., of Michigan and George Howe, esq., of Vermont, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 96. *Gustavus T. Beauregard*, heir and executor of *Madame Emilie T. Poulney*, appellant, vs. *the City of New Orleans*—*Wm. H. Layton*, et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Hon. John Henderson for the appellant.

No. 95 & 97. *Jonathan Crockett*, et al., appellants, vs. *the Steamboat Isaac Newton* her tackle, &c., *Isaac Newton* claimant, and *Augustus Lord*, appellant, vs. *the Steamboat Isaac Newton*, her tackle, &c., *Daniel Drew*, claimant. The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. Benedict for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 23, 1856.

On motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, James M. Johns, esq., of New Castle, Delaware, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney announced to the Bar that this court would adjourn on Thursday the 15th of May next, and that no case would be taken up for argument after Friday the 9th proximo.

No. 73 & 74. *The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank*, Debtor of the State Bank of Ohio, vs. *Henry Bechtel*, late Treasurer of Hamilton county, and *Charles Thomas*, Treasurer of Hamilton county. Errors to the supreme court of the State of Ohio. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decrees of the said supreme court in these causes with costs.

No. 95 & 97. *Jonathan Crockett*, et al., appellants, vs. *the Steamboat Isaac Newton* her tackle, &c., *Isaac Newton* claimant and *Augustus Lord*, appellant, vs. *the Steamboat Isaac Newton*, her tackle, &c., *Daniel Drew*, claimant. The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. Benedict for the appellants, and by Mr. Cowles for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Benedict for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT PANAMA.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the evening of the 24th, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from Aspinwall, with California passengers and mails of the 20th March, had arrived at Havana.

A terrible affray occurred on the 15th instant between the American mail passengers and the natives, in which the former had thirty killed and forty wounded. The *Empire City* brings three of the wounded and a large amount of passengers' baggage. The railroad property and the property of individuals residing near the station was destroyed, and all the baggage in the freight house was rifled. Among the killed were Michael Beteron, of Vermont, R. W. Marks, of Pennsylvania, M. Dubois, of Louisiana, and Mr. Stokes, an officer of Walker's army. It is impossible to get the names of the dead. Of fourteen killed at the railroad freight-house only one name is known, that of Mr. Stokes. Among the wounded are William H. Hunter, Theodore De Sabla, Secretary of the American Consul at Panama, and Mr. Palmer, an employee of the railroad company, all residents on the Isthmus; also George O. Fields, of New York, and Rev. John Selwood, late of Grahamville, S. C. All the above passengers upon whom this outrage was committed were those which left San Francisco on the 20th March, in the steamer *Cortez*, for San Juan del Sur, but landed at Panama in consequence of the Nicaragua troubles.

The riot originated with a drunken man who refused to pay a native a dime for a piece of watermelon.

There was a rumor at Aspinwall that Walker had been again defeated.

Repulse of Walker by Costa Ricans.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived with dates from San Juan to the effect that the defeat of Schlessinger is confirmed. On the 7th the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with two thousand men. On the 11th Walker, with six hundred men, attacked them, and after fighting seventeen hours and a half he was obliged to abandon the city for want of ammunition. The loss of the Costa Ricans is said to have been six hundred killed and a large number wounded. Walker's loss is set down at between four and five hundred killed, and eighty wounded and missing. Amongst the killed was Col. Marchado, commander of the native forces. *El Nicaraguense*, Walker's organ, claims it as a glorious victory.

It is said that the Costa Ricans, in taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing eight or ten Americans in the employ of the Transit Company.

On the 10th instant Lieut. Green, with fifteen men, encountered about two hundred Costa Ricans, killing twenty seven and dispersing the rest. The American loss was one killed and two wounded.

It was reported that Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 25th, having been informed that there were thirteen hundred natives at his command. With the exception of a few prominent men in the former Legitimate party, the Nicaraguans acted with Walker.

Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are said to be in favor of peace, and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the commission from Nicaragua in a friendly spirit, and had discontinued enlistments and disbanded some new levies.

A number of Minnie rifles were taken from the Costa Ricans at Rivas. Several Englishmen and Frenchmen were observed in the army.

The British frigate *Eurydice* was the only vessel at San Juan del Sur. She was constantly on duty watching the movements of the Americans. Passengers who came down the river were prohibited by them from going on shore. An official bulletin issued by Mora declared all filibusters taken with arms in their hands should be put to death, but all who had not used arms against the Costa Rican army should be pardoned. Appended to this was a list of seven of Schlessinger's party, who were taken and shot; they were mostly Irishmen and Germans; only two Americans.

Affidavits in respect to the slaughter of American citizens at Virgin Bay and the destruction of property of the Transit Company by the Costa Ricans, having been made, Mr. Wheeler addressed a strong protest to Mora, not only against such conduct, but against his threat to drive the Americans from Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and unless explained or atoned for, decided measures on the part of the United States Government were threatened by Mr. Wheeler.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A Weekly Journal, Published at Washington City.

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, entitled *"The Spectator"*, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of business and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State Legislatures; and of party contests; interesting miscellanea; scientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Government will be gathered with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected, and to the most interesting news of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest and most reliable information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the *Spectator* an acceptable visitor to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partisan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; it will be free from all party bias, and will be devoted to political economy, and upon its system of government it will disseminate and promulgate as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the Union, and the good of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

THE *SPECTATOR* will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing sixteen pages, and will be published weekly, at the rate of 41¢ per annum, payable in advance. A full and complete index to its contents will be published annually. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscriptions and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & CO.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1856.

\$100 REWARD FOR NEGRO BOY GUSTUS.—This boy of mine left home on Monday, the 11th February, and has been missing from myself to go on the railroad to Millersville, where he had been employed in the session of the Legislature as waiting servant in Brown's Hotel. I have, however, that he did not go to Millersville at all, and has not been heard of since he left home. He has, doubtless either attempted to make his way off by depending upon his white man appearance; or has been detected by the police, and is now in some jail. The above reward will be paid to any one apprehending an returning said boy; or Fifty Dollars for lodging him in some jail and giving me information of his whereabouts. His complexion is fair, his manners and expression gentle and polite. He is about 30 years old—medium size and weight—hair black and straight—eyes grey or hazel—nose straight and somewhat twisted and stiffened from disease and on laughing one eye is contracted, and mouth drawn to one side. He has a large carbuncle on the back of his neck—dresses genteelly and neatly. He is a native of Maryland, and picks at tolerable well, and sometimes acts the barber. He has often been taken for a white man. The public will please watch out for Gustus, and bring him home.

JOHN H. THOMAS.

FORSTH, Monroe Co., Ga., Feb. 29th 1856.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

—The Indiana Democratic State Committee met at Indianapolis on the 16th instant. The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee were requested to make out, sign and forward to the delegates and contingent delegates of Indiana, their credentials to the National Democratic Convention.

A preamble and resolution was adopted by the Committee recommending John C. Wilbur, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to decline the nomination, he not being eligible on account of age. Col. Walker then resigned by letter addressed to the Committee, and Abraham A. Hammond, an Old Line Whig, was substituted as the Democratic candidate. The Old Line Whigs of Indiana generally are expected to support the Democracy of Indiana this year against Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism.

BEECHER BLACK REPUBLICANS.—At the late city election in Danvers, Iowa, a Black "Republican" clergyman was detected in attempting to vote three ballots at once.

Whereupon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks: "That clergyman had, doubtless, preached himself horse over the alleged outrages and to have been committed in Kansas upon the ballot boxes." It will not do to place much confidence in the claims of these Black "Republican" preachers, who, "ten to one," are wolves in sheep's clothing.

THE UNION'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.—The Washington Union falsely pretends to stand in between the candidates for President, for the Democratic Presidential Nomination. The Rochester *Advertiser* thus exposes the hollow pretense:

"As a sample of its entire partiality, the Union on Friday last published an editorial, covering more than a column in its ample pages, professedly devoted to a discussion of the question of neutrality, but in truth to the support of the claims of President Pierce to re-nomination. In the prosecution of this 'labor of love,' the position of the Free Soilers of New York and of the North was recklessly falsified—by boldly and mendaciously assuming that they were, and are, firm and consistent supporters of the Kansas act, when the reverse is known to be true. But not content with this, the same paper stigmatizes the true supporters of the non-intervention policy as 'spoils-loving Democrats,' thus adding insult to injury, and the more dastardly because of the pretense of entire partiality as to candidates!"

LOBBY MEMBERS.—THE WASHINGTON LOBBY. There were influences against the bill in some quarters which were not honest; and there are men hanging about the lobby who vainly suppose their cunning equal to their villainy, and that their iniquitous movements are not fully understood and appreciated. If the necessity continues to exist, I shall take early occasion to show your readers that the Albany lobby does not muster all the rascals who seek to feed on legislative spoils.—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

WASHINGTON.—The New York Times luxuriates in the refusal of the House of Representatives to vote \$300,000 to the continuation of the Washington Water Works. It is in hopes that this refusal on the part of Congress to perform a duty it owes to the people of that city may lead to the final cessation of all District appropriations, and eventually to the removal of the seat of government.

There is no danger, after the heavy expenditures which have been made and are still making upon the various and massive public buildings in Washington, that the threat of the *Times* will be carried into effect.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

The writer in the *Daily Times* is one of these coochees, that expects a sop from every Bill—the first Bill gives sops—the water Bill does not—hence the milk in the cocoanut.

A NEW WAY TO DEFEAT AN ENEMY.—The Pious organs have discovered that there is another mode of killing a dog besides choking him with butter—that there is a better way of killing Old Buck, than straight-out defamation or bold denunciation. They are none the less wary because of their outer mildness and apparent amiability. The style of the campaign is to blast the prospects of Old Buck with fair praise.—One of the most successful because of its apparent and disinterestedness, is seen in their professed indications of him from objections, which had, in fact, never been raised! This is doing the thing cleverly, but the wolves dressed in lambs skins have been discovered in time to avert the injury which they had hoped would have been irreparable.

The Democratic convention of the 15th Electoral District of Virginia, to appoint delegates to Cincinnati, adopted the following resolution:

5. That under the existing circumstances this Convention forbears to express any preferences for any particular person for the Presidency of the United States; and that the delegates and alternates, who may be appointed shall be, and they are hereby left perfectly free to act in favor of that policy which may, in their judgments, be most promotive of the success of Democratic principles in the State, and throughout the Union, and of no other course whatsoever.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PROTESTS.—GEN. JOSEPH CHAMBERS TURNING UP.—Our Ex-Hon. Master, who turns up, we see, a delegate from the 21st ward of this city, to "the people's convention," to nominate a President, also turns up, in Peekskill, as the editor of the *Republican* there! In an editorial he writes:

"This convention is one of great importance, and should be composed of our very best and wisest men. (Such as J. J.—Eos. Ex.) It is not a Republican Convention, nor a convention to further the interests of any particular party. The way is now open for Republicans, anti-Fillmore Americans, and anti-Nebraska Democrats, to come forward and consummate that union without which Freedom must be continually defeated. Three delegates to each ward in favor of that policy which may, in their judgments, be most promotive of the success of Democratic principles in the State, and throughout the Union, and of no other course whatsoever."

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